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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

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of the Medical Officer of Health
For the year 1963.

J. D. CARROLL,

M.B., B.Ch., L.M., D.C.H., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



INCLUDING THE
**Report of the Senior Public Health
Inspector**

L. F. LIGHTFOOT, C.R.S.H.

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L. F. LIGHTFOOT, C.R.S.H.

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(as at 31st December, 1963)

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Mr. F. A. HUDSON.

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M.B., B.Ch., L.M., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health - P. J. COSGROVE
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Senior Public Health Inspector - L. F. LIGHTFOOT, C.R.S.H

Additional Public Health Inspector - J. E. MARSH, M.R.S.H.
M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk - MRS J. CLARKE

Rodent Operator and Disinfectors - MR. A. E. RAMSDALE

Public Health Department,
Manor House,
Mansfield Woodhouse,

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health and vital statistics of the Urban District for the year 1963.

The estimated mid-year population of the District, as issued by the Registrar General, was 21,700 an increase of almost 500 more inhabitants over the number for 1962. A rise in the number of inhabited houses from 6,665 in 1962 to 6,885 helped to increase the total rateable value of the District up to £494,302.

The number of live births during the year was 470 i.e., 29 less than in 1962. This gives a birth rate (corrected) for the Urban District of 19.71 per 1,000 population compared with 18.2 for the country as a whole. Although the legitimate birth rate showed a decrease in comparison to the previous year the illegitimate birth rate continued to show an upward trend. The rate for 1963 was 57.5 per 1,000 live births, the national rate was 69.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age showed a marked decrease over the number for 1962, i.e., from 12 to 6. The resultant infantile mortality rate was 12.76 per 1,000 live births, a figure well below that for the country and, as far as can be ascertained, the lowest figure on record for our Urban District.

Because for a good many years now there have been no deaths attributable to childbirth, pregnancy or abortion registered in the Urban District it is with regret that one has to record two such deaths during 1963. One of these, a young expectant mother of 23 had chronic rheumatic heart disease resulting in acute cardiac failure, while the other, aged 33, died from septicaemia following a septic miscarriage.

Deaths totalled 224 i.e., 13 more than last year. Over the past number of years the crude death rate for the District shows a steady, although small annual increase but as yet this rate has not exceeded the national figure. Deaths attributed to cancer show a decrease over the previous year but the number of deaths of cancer of the lung rose from 5 to 9. Those involved, were, once again, all of the male sex and were aged between 25 and 80 years of age. In fact 6 of the cases were 65 or over.

Fatalities as a result of motor vehicle accidents showed a remarkable fall from 7 in 1962 to only one involving a motor coach and lorry in which a male aged 39 died.

All other fatal accidents numbered 5. Two of these, elderly females, died as a result of a fall in their homes, the remaining three all males, died in the course of employment.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The improvement and extension scheme to modernise the sewage works outlined in the 1962 Report, got off to a late start owing to the inclement weather at the beginning of the year. Satisfactory progress was, however, maintained once the project got under way.

Negotiations in connection with the East Ward Storm Water Relief Scheme were continued and at the end of the year there was every hope that, at last, a suitable agreement was in sight.

HOUSING.

The building of new houses in the Urban District during the year was undertaken chiefly by private development companies and housing associations. In all, 256 houses were completed.

In the provision of accommodation for the elderly the Welfare Department of the County Council built a hostel to accommodate 50 ageing people. This building "Daleside" was officially opened by Councillor Ellis, the then Chairman of the Council.

In an effort to alleviate the acute shortage of accommodation for the elderly people, residents of the Urban District, a block of flatlets was erected in a very central position. This most modern edifice equipped with every facility and amenity to help the aged, is under the supervision of a resident warden. The opening ceremony was performed by Miss V. M. Jackson, the head of the local branch of the W.V.S.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

Compulsory removal from their home, under Section 47 of the above Act, was carefully considered in the case of an elderly man and wife who were living in indescribably filthy conditions and who were thought to be in need of care and attention. However, after much persuasion, common sense prevailed and admission to proper accommodation was arranged without further trouble.

Once again I would like to thank the Members of the Council for their co-operation during the year most especially with regard to the priority re-housing of those in need through ill-health and in overcrowded accommodation. I would also like to express my thanks to the clerical staff for their invaluable help and to the Public Health Inspectors and colleagues in other Departments who through their continued efforts have endeavoured to maintain the highest possible standards in the sphere of environmental hygiene.

I am, yours faithfully,

J. D. CARROLL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Manor House,
Mansfield Woodhouse,

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Mr, Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting in conjunction with that of your Medical Officer of Health my seventeenth Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors. The report is on similar lines to those of previous years and to a large extent summarises my monthly reports to the Health, Highway and Lighting Committee and the Housing. Town Planning and Buildings Committee and where necessary appropriate observations have been made.

It has always been the policy of the Health Department to provide a full and complete meat inspection service even though this has entailed work in the evenings and at week-ends, anything less would have undermined the confidence of the public who, rightly, have always taken it for granted that their butchers meat is sound and free from disease, consequently the introduction of The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, did not present any difficulty other than to require a greater proportion of your Officer's time to be spent on this service. For the first time ever, no evidence of Tuberculosis was detected in cattle. The complete eradication of this disease by the Veterinary profession is to be commended, it certainly eases the burden of meat inspection especially when it is remembered that only a few years ago about 22 per cent. of cows and 10 per cent. of all other cattle were found, on on post mortem inspection' to show evidence of Tuberculosis.

The promotion of smoke control areas has been purposely delayed, not because of lack of need, or enthusiasm on the part of your Officers but solely because it is felt that when introduced they should be accepted by all residents as necessary to give a cleaner and healthier environment and not as an imposition which unfortunately is the case at present.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency of your Public Health Department staff, the help and advice given by Dr. Carroll and the co-operation of other officials of the Council and to thank the Chairmen of the Committees and all members of the Council for their interest and support throughout the year.

I am, Yours faithfully,

LESLIE F. LIGHTFOOT,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

	1963	1962
Area (in acres)	4,834	4,834
Population	21,700	21,220
Number of inhabited Houses ...	6,885	6,665
Number of unoccupied Houses	45	50
Rateable Value	£494,302	£200,593
Gross Sum represented by a 1d. rate	£1973	£812

VITAL STATISTICS.

	1962			1963		
Live Births	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	475	238	237	443	231	212
Illegitimate	24	11	13	27	11	16
	<u>499</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>228</u>

	1962	1963
Birth rate per 1,000 population	23.52	21.66
Birth rate (corrected) ..	22.81	19.71
Illegitimate Birth rate per 1,000 live births	48.10	57.44
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ..	4.80	5.74

Stillbirths	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	14	7	7
Illegitimate	1	0	1
	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

	1962	1963
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population	0.70	0.69
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	29.18	30.93

Deaths		
Number of deaths ..	211	224
Death rate per 1,000 population	9.94	10.32
Death rate (corrected) ..	14.31	15.06

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 births
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—

Natural increase of population (excess live births over deaths) ..	246
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CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.		No. of Deaths	
(Based on the International Statistical Classification)		1962	1963
Heart Disease (Nos. 18—20)	..	72	75
Cancer (Nos. 10—14)	...	34	43
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System (No. 17)		27	28
Bronchitis (No. 24)	..	12	15
Pneumonia (No. 23)	..	14	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (No. 1)	...	0	0
Influenza (No. 22)	..	2	3

SPECIAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

		1962	1963
Cancer	..	1.60	1.98
Measles	..	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	..	0.00	0.00
Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	..	0.00	0.00
Influenza	...	0.09	0.14
Vascular Lesions of C.N.S.	..	1.27	1.29
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	1.23	1.15
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	..	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis (other forms)	..	0.00	0.00

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

(a) Under 4 weeks	Male.	Female
Broncho-pneumonia	5 days	
Prematurity (2)	20 hrs.	1 hr.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1 minute	
(b) Over 4 weeks		
Ventriculitis from sepsis from Lumbar meningo myelocoele		3 mths.
Broncho-pneumonia	x 10 mths.	
x Deaths occurring in the home.		

INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

	1962	1963
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births ...	24.05	12.76
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	18.95	11.03
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	25.00	37.00
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10.02	8.51
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	10.02	8.51
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still Births) ..	38.91	39.18

MATERNAL MORTALITY. (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths	Nil	2
Maternal Mortality Rate ..	0.00	4.25

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	0	0
Tuberculosis, other ...	0	0
Syphilitic Diseases ...	1	1
Diphtheria ...	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	0
Meningococcal Infections ...	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0
Measles ...	0	0
Other Infective and Parasitic Conditions	0	0
New Growth (stomach) ...	4	1
New Growth (lungs and bronchus) ...	9	0
New Growth (breast) ...	0	3
New Growth (uterus) ...	0	6
Other Malignant New Growths	11	9
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ...	0	0
Diabetes ...	0	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	15	13
Coronary disease angina ...	31	15
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	7
Other heart disease ...	8	13
Other circulatory disease ...	3	4
Influenza ...	1	2
Pneumonia ...	4	6
Bronchitis ...	12	3
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	4	2
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum ...	2	1
Gastro-Enteritis and diarrhoea ...	0	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	0
Hyperlasia of prostate ...	0	0
Pregnancy, etc. ...	0	2
Congenital Malformation ...	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	8	5
Motor Vehicle accidents ...	1	0
All other accidents ...	3	2
Suicide ...	5	2
Homicide and operations of war ...	0	0
Totals ..	125	99

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS.

AGE (Years)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
under 1 year	5	1	6
1	1	1	2
5	0	0	0
15	1	2	3
25	2	2	4
35	8	3	11
45	12	4	16
55	26	10	36
65	32	22	54
75 & over	38	54	92
	125	99	224

Analysis of Cancer Deaths by Site and Age.

Age in Years	Stomach		Lungs and Bronchs		Breast	Womb	Bowel		Other Malignant Growth		Total	
	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
30	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	3	4
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
60	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	2
65	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2
70	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	7	2
75	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	3	4
80	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	4	1	8	—	3	6	—	2	12	7	24	19

COMPARATIVE TABLE.
Rate per 1,000 Total Population.

	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales
	1963	1963	1962	1962
Births	19.71 b	18.2	22.81b	18.0
Stillbirths	30.93a	17.2	29.18a	18.1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year...	12.76c	21.1	24.05c	21.6
Deaths :...				
All causes	15.06	12.2	14.31	11.9
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	0.41	0.52	0.24	0.51
Whooping cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.07
Influenza	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.07
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coronary diseases angina	2.12	2.29	1.70	2.20
Pneumonia	0.46	0.78	0.65	0.68

(a) Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Corrected in accordance with Registrar General's comparability factors.

(c) Rate per 1,000 related live births.

Year	INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE		BIRTH RATE		DEATH RATE	
	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales
1952	45.10	28	16.52	15.3	8.79	11.3
1953	42.72	26.8	17.63	17.0	8.73	12.2
1954	50.32	25.5	18.52	15.2	12.31	11.3
1955	28.09	24.9	19.46	15.0	13.82	11.7
1956	36.4	23.8	19.36	15.6	14.62	11.7
1957	21.2	23.1	19.9x	16.1	12.4x	11.5
1958	13.36	22.6	19.9x	16.4	11.7x	11.7
1959	22.33	22.2	21.1x	16.5	12.8x	11.6
1960	19.95	21.9	20.9 x	17.1	12.35x	11.5
1961	15.73	21.6	21.54x	17.4	12.42x	12.0
1962	24.05	21.6 ¹	22.81x	18.0	14.31x	11.9
1963	12.76	21.1	19.71x	18.2	15.06x	12.2

x Corrected Rate

The following extract taken from Circular G.R.O. (M.O.H.) No. 2/ 1957 issued by the General Register Office is given as a guide to members on the meaning of the terms "crude" birth and death rate and "corrected" (adjusted) birth and death rate.

"To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole the crude birth and death rates for the area should be multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor. When local crude birth and death rates have been so adjusted, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area. The present factors are derived from the final 1951 census population."

The area comparability factor for this Urban District for the year 1963 was Births 0.91 and Deaths 1.46.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year was 446. This number was greater by 407 than the total of cases for 1962. As was to be expected this marked increase was due almost entirely to the biennial outbreak of measles. In all there were 426 cases compared with 300 for 1961. For the first three months of the year the North and West Wards were mainly affected while the East Ward had only about 10 cases. Then in April notifications started coming in from the East Ward, then slackened off somewhat and rose again rapidly in August and reached a peak in December when there were 84 cases notified. As usual the 0—7 year old age group was affected with even distribution between the sexes. Six cases developed complications needing hospital treatment, All were later discharged recovered.

Scarlet Fever.

Two cases only were notified compared with 16 in 1962 and 37 in 1961. Both cases were admitted to hospital where they made a complete recovery.

Whooping Cough.

Out of the six cases of Whooping Cough notified 5 had NOT been immunised. The youngest case, a baby girl of 6 weeks, was admitted to hospital as a precautionary measure. After 7 weeks she was regarded as well enough to return home. Unfortunately a chest complication in the form of broncho-pneumonia developed some weeks later necessitating her re-admission. I am glad to report that she is now in normal health.

Dysentery.

One case, a boy aged 8 years, was reported. *Shigella Sonne* was the causative organism. On investigation it was found that no other members of the family were affected and the source of the infection was not found.

Tuberculosis.

In all, 7 cases, six male and one female, were notified as having Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There were four cases in 1962. The table on page 14 shows the ages, sex and occupation of those affected.

During the year 22 cases were removed from the Tuberculosis Register. Of these 16 were regarded by the Consultant Chest Physician as having completely recovered, 5 left the district to reside elsewhere and one died. The primary cause of death was heart disease.

The number of inward transfers during the year was 6.

The state of the register on the 31st December, 1963 is given in the table below :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
State of Register at 1-1-63	43	48	5	7	103
Primary Notifications	6	1	—	—	7
Inward Transfers	2	4	—	—	6
Deaths	z 1	—	—	—	1
Outward Transfers	1	3	—	1	5
Removed x	7	8	—	1	16
State of Register at 31-12-63	42	42	5	5	94

x All regarded as recovered.

z Death—Heart Disease.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

(all types) during 1963.

Sex	Age	Occupation	Site
M	51	Engineer	Lungs
M	54	Colliery Surface Worker	Lungs
M	37	Fitter	Lungs
M	61	Miner	Lungs
F	24	Shorthand-typist	Lungs
M	60	Textile Worker	Lungs
M	23	Miner	Lungs & Knee joint

Year	New Cases				Deaths				Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000 population	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Mans. W'h'se & Wales	England Wales
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1950	8	11	1	—	6	2	—	—	0.55	—
1951	9	5	—	2	1	3	—	—	0.22	—
1952	8	2	—	1	3	1	—	1	0.27	—
1953	8	12	1	1	3	2	1	—	0.33	0.20
1954	10	5	—	1	1	3	—	1	0.27	0.18
1955	5	6	1	—	1	—	2	—	0.16	0.15
1956	5	7	—	3	1	1	—	—	0.16	0.12
1957	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.11
1958	—	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	0.10	0.10
1959	3	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	0.05	0.08
1960	6	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	0.10	0.07
1961	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.05	0.07
1962	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.07
1963	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.06

DIPHTHERIA.

It is now Twelve years since the last case of Diphtheria was notified.

The number of children immunised against the disease either by their family doctor or at sessions held at the Child Welfare Centre was 293 as against 362 in the previous year. In addition 285 children had their reinforcing dose.

The table below shows the number of notified cases and resultant deaths from Diphtheria in England and Wales during the past sixteen years.

Year	Deaths	Corrected Notifications
1948	158	2575
1949	84	1890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	53
1957	6	37
1958	8	26 x
1959	0	103 x
1960	5	53 x
1961	10	52 x
1962	2x	16x
1963	2	33

x provisional.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the provision of these services. Your Medical Officer of Health continued to act as agent for the County Council in providing these facilities for the children and adults of this Urban District.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Vaccination with B.C.G. was offered to all those school children between the ages of 13 and 16.

Number of children whose parents accepted	393
Number of children skin tested	349
Number of children found Mantoux- ~~+~~	17
Number of children given B.C.G. Vaccination	312

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children who completed full course of immunisation during the year :—	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Total
Under Public Health				
Department Arrangements	82	111	13	206
By General Practitioners	16	71	—	87
Total	98	182	13	293

Number of children who were given re-inforcing injections—

Under Public Health				
Department Arrangements	—	56	218	274
By General Practitioners	—	4	7	11
Total	—	60	225	285

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Number of children who completed full cours of immunisation during the year :—	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Total
Under Public Health				
Department Arrangements	82	111	1	194
By General Practitioners	16	71	—	87
Total	98	182	1	281

Number of children who were given re-inforcing injections—

Under Public Health				
Department Arrangements	—	56	—	56
By General Practitioners	—	2	4	6
Total	—	58	4	62

TETANUS IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against Tetanus was continued during the year.

This complaint which is due to the entrance into the body of the tetanus bacillus through a wound is characterised by painful contraction in the muscles of the face and neck. Hence the term 'Lock jaw.' Untreated cases have a high mortality. This active immunisation, provided an adequate level of immunity is maintained by the recommended reinforcing doses, is regarded as a more effective method of prevention than the injection of tetanus antitoxin at the time of injury. And so PARENTS ARE REMINDED THAT IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THEY KEEP THE RECORD CARDS OF THEIR CHILDREN'S INOCULATIONS IN A PLACE WHERE THEY CAN BE READILY FOUND as they are of particular importance to the doctor treating a potentially infected wound.

Number of children who completed full course of immunisation during the year—

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Total
Under Public Health				
Department arrangements	82	110	1	193
By General Practitioners	16	69	—	85
Total	98	179	1	278

Number of children who were given re-inforcing injections—

Under Public Health				
Department Arrangements	—	56	5	61
By General Practitioners	—	4	1	5
Total	—	60	6	66

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Compared with the year 1962, when there was an outbreak of Smallpox in several parts of the country, the number of vaccinations performed during the year was, indeed, small. This low number viz. 68 is about half the usual for a normal year and is due to the recommendation by the Ministry that the optimum age for primary vaccination of infants is during the second year of life. Thus, in effect, children born in 1963 who would have been vaccinated during that same year under the old system had to wait until they had reached the age of 12 months or over.

Number of persons primarily vaccinated :—

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15 yrs. & over	Total
Under Public Health						
Department arrangements	—	42	2	—	—	44
By General Practitioners	11	9	—	4	—	24
Total	11	51	2	4	—	68

Number of persons re-vaccinated :—

Under Public Health						
Department Arrangements	—	—	—	—	—	—
By General Practitioners	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	—	—	—	1	—	1

POLIOMYELITIS.

Number of persons who were vaccinated during the year :-

	2nd injections			3rd and 4th injections	Total
	1943-63	1933-42	Others	(all groups)	
Under Public Health Department Arrangements ...	—	—	—	1	1
By General Practitioners ...	15	—	—	41	56
TOTAL	15	—	—	42	57

Number of persons who were given Oral Vaccine during the year :-

	3rd dose			Re-inforcing dose	Total
	1943-63	1933-42	Others	(all groups)	
Under Public Health Department Arrangements ..	257	10	4	5	276
By General Practitioners ...	128	5	—	28	161
TOTAL	385	15	4	33	437

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Age Distribution.

Age	Measles		Scarlet Fever		Influenzal Pnoulonia		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Whooping Cough		Dysentery		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	21
1	17	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
2	26	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	56
3	25	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	61
4	30	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	62
5	57	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	101
6	21	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
7	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
8	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
15	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	203	217	1	1	4	—	6	1	2	4	1	—	446

There were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, Paralytic Poliomyelitis, Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis, Para-typhoid, Meningoccal Infection, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, or Acute Primary Pneumonia notified during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Seasonal Distribution

Month	Measles		Scarlet Fever		Influenzal pneumonia		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Whooping Cough		Dysentery		Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
February	33	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
March	21	37	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
April	10	14	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26
May	9	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
June	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
July	9	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	19
August	35	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Septemb'r	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
October	21	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	46
Novemb'r	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	30
December	44	40	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	86
Total	209	207	1	1	4	—	6	1	2	4	1	—	446
Hospit-alised ...	4	2	1	1	—	—	5	1	—	1	1	—	16

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ward Distribution.

WARD	Measles		Scarlet Fever		Influenzal Pneumonia		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Whooping Cough		Dysentery		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
EAST	135	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	264
NORTH	42	53	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	102
WEST	32	39	—	1	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	80
TOTAL	209	217	1	1	4	—	6	1	2	4	1	—	446

TABLE OF CLINIC SESSIONS.

Clinic held at	Maternity and Child Welfare	Immunisation	School Clinics	Eye Clinics
Park Road Centre- Mansfield Woodhouse	Tuesday and Friday x 2—4-30 p.m.	2nd Wednesday of each Calendar month 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.	Tuesday morning (Dr. in attendance fortnightly)	Fortnightly Thurs. day morning and alternatively Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, By APPOINTMENT
Forest Town Centre, Clipstone Road West	Monday 2—4-30 p.m.	1st Wednesday of each month	Every Friday afternoon 2—4 p.m. (Dr. in attendance 3-15 to 4 p.m.)	

Clinic Sessions are attended by the Medical Officer with the exception of those marked with an asterisk.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

The school clinic session is now held in the morning on alternative Tuesdays and commences at 9-30 a.m. Although children with varying complaints e.g., visual and auditory defects continue to attend, consultations are mostly by appointment. These are mainly concerned with medical examinations of those prospective candidates to the teaching profession and of those wishing to take up employment with the County Council. The remainder of those coming to the clinic mostly comprise school children of 13 years and over taking up part-time employment such as newspaper delivery or grocery delivery.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The attendances at the two Child Welfare Clinics in the District were maintained throughout the year.

ATTENDANCES & MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS, 1963

1963		Mansfield Woodhouse		Forest Town	
		A.	M.C.	A.	M.C.
JANUARY	}	643	126	228	69
FEBRUARY					
MARCH					
APRIL	}	895	126	299	75
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY	}	890	147	326	96
AUGUST					
SEPTEMBER					
OCTOBER	}	770	130	245	66
NOVEMBER					
DECEMBER					
Total		3,198	529	1,098	306

A—Attendances
MC.—Medical Consultations

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

AMBULANCE.

The Ambulance Service is provided by Notts. County Council. The requirements of Mansfield Woodhouse are covered by vehicles and personnel of the Ratcliffe Gate Depot Mansfield. Telephone No. Mansfield 2019.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The area office is established at the Nottinghamshire County Council Offices, St. John Street, Mansfield, where Mr. C. J. Scerri is in charge.

The local visiting officer for the Mansfield Woodhouse area is

Mrs. S. C. Wilkinson

Telephone No. Mansfield 7261

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY & HOME NURSING.

(1) MIDWIVES :-

The district is served by the following County Midwives :-

Mrs. F. Shawcroft, West Hill House, Park Road, Mansfield Woodhouse	Mansfield 1387
Miss H. Anstock, 2, Wilcox Avenue, Mansfield Woodhouse.	Mansfield 2846
Mrs. O'Brien, 6 Edmonton Road, Clipstone	Mansfield 6615

(2) DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION :-

The district is served by the following district nurses :-

Mrs. R. Levondowski, 6 Wood Close, Forest Town.	Mansfield 6684
Mrs. S. Redfern, 69, Alcock Avenue, Mansfield.	Mansfield 1888
Mrs. R. Edis, 6, Radnor Place, Radmanthwaite, Mansfield.	Pleasley 216
Mrs. E. Cole, 184 Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse.	Mansfield 2830

HEALTH VISITING.

The district is served by the following Health Visitor.
employed by Notts. County Council :-

Miss E. M. Amery, 17 Caudwell Drive, Mansfield
Miss M. E. M. Shadø, 34 York Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

HOME HELP.

Home help is available in certain cases on application to the
local organiser :-

Mrs. Goodman, Home Help Service, 53 Park Road, Mansfield Woodhouse.	Mansfield 2872
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HOSPITALS.

(1) MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

The district is served principally by the King's Mill Hospital,
Sutton-in-Ashfield, and some patients are also admitted to the
Kilton Hill Hospital, Worksop.

Patients are admitted in accordance with a priority scheme
devised by the Regional Hospital Board.

(2) INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS :-

Patients in this district are received into the Forest Isolation
Hospital, Southwell Road, Mansfield.

(3) SANATORIA :-

Patients from this district are admitted into the Ransom Sanatorium, Southwell Road, Mansfield.

(4) SMALLPOX :-

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board has made special arrangements for the reception of cases of smallpox or suspected smallpox.

LABORATORY SERVICE.

A branch Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service under the direction of Dr. E. R. Mitchell is established at :

63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham.

Nottingham 45436

The laboratory offers very comprehensive facilities for investigations of a public health nature. These facilities have again been freely utilised during the past year and have proved of the greatest value.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The County Council is responsible for this service in your area by virtue of the National Health Service Act 1946. A table of clinics, including school clinics, is shown elsewhere in the report for information.

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE.

The mental health officer for the district is :—

Mr. G. H. Dobb,

Nottinghamshire County Council Offices,
St. John Street, Mansfield

Mansfield 7261

The welfare officer for the district is :

Mr. G. S. Culey,

Dallas Street.

Mansfield.

Mansfield 6700

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

The Area Office for the National Assistance Board is situated at :

8 Regent Street, Mansfield.

Mansfield 1015

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

The local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance is situated at :

The Queen's Hall,
Belvedere Street, Mansfield

Mansfield 2306

OBSTETRIC FLYING SQUAD.

An emergency obstetric team is available at the request of general practitioners to attend patients in their homes at short notice.

General Practitioners should telephone the King's Mill Hospital (Mansfield 6206) giving details of the patient's name address and condition.

A 24 hour service is in operation.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS. CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Information is supplied under this heading in order to assist the authority in assessing the housing requirements of tuberculosis subjects.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This service is controlled by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. The dispensary is situated at King's Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and clinics are held as follows :-

Women and Children	Monday	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Men	Thursday	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
Special clinic for employed persons	Thursday evening	5-0 p.m. to 6-45 p.m.
All contacts	Friday	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon (B.C.G. only)

VACCINES, DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTIC, ANTISERA.

Lymph for vaccination against smallpox is obtained from :
Public Health Laboratory,
12½a Osmaston Road,
Derby. Derby 45597.

Poliomyelitis vaccine and diphtheria and Whooping-cough prophylactic are obtained from :—

The County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Nottingham.
Diphtheria antitoxin is obtained from :

- (i) The Matron, The Forest Isolation Hospital,
Southwell Road, Mansfield. Mansfield 6206
- (ii) The Pharmaceutical Department,
The Mansfield and District General Hospital,
West Hill Drive, Mansfield. Mansfield 6206

General practitioners must make their own arrangements for collecting antitoxin. No charge is made.

Anti-anthrax serum, botulinus antitoxin and anti-snake venom may be obtained from :

Nottingham City Hospital,
Hucknall Road, Nottingham. Nottingham 66292

A 24 hour service is maintained.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The treatment of venereal diseases is a function of the Regional Hospital Board. The Venereal Disease Clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield and District General Hospital. Telephone No. Mansfield 6206.

Medical Officer's sessions are held as follows :

Males	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon and 3-45 to 5-45 p.m
Females	Monday	2 p.m. to 4p .m
	Wednesday	4 to 6 p.m

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council was responsible for the distribution of water obtained in bulk from Mansfield Borough until October, 1963, when the newly constituted Central Nottinghamshire Water Board took over the water undertakings of eleven local authorities in this Area.

The water supplied is unchanged and is from wells and boreholes sunk into the bunter beds of the trias at Clipstone and Rainworth and while the supply is constant, sufficient and of excellent quality it is still regarded as very hard.

The following results of chemical analysis of the water from the two sources have been supplied by the Board's Engineer and Manager, Mr. A. E. Carr :—

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

		Clipstone	Rainworth
Suspended matter	...	... Absent	Absent
Taste	... ..	... Normal	Normal
Odour	... ..	... None	None
Colour — Hazen Units	..	... Less than 5	Less than 5

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS :

		Parts per million	
		Clipstone	Rainworth
Total solids dried at 180°C.		935.00	235.00
Chlorides' chlorine		259.20	28.40
Nitrate, nitrogen		6.59	4.53
Nitrite, nitrogen		Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal nitrogen	...	0.004	0.004
Albuminoid nitrogen	...	0.004	0.020
Carbonate Hardness	...	85.00	73.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness	...	217.00	82.00
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate —			—
Oxygen absorbed from			
N/80 KMnO ₄ in 4 hours at 29°C		0.12	0.80
pH value	... ..	7.8	7.8
Heavy Metals	...	Absent	Absent
Free chlorine	... ..	0.09	0.05

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS :—

Your Health Department continue to check the bacteriological quality of the water by taking frequent samples from various points on the mains the results of such samples which were all highly satisfactory were as follows :—

	Plate-count, Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C aerobically (per ml)	Probable No. of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C (per 100 ml)	Faeca' Coli (per 100 ml)
January	1	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	Nil	Nil	Nil
April	1	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil
May	1	Nil	Nil
June	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2	Nil	Nil
July	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil
August	2	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil
September	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil

During the year the following extensions of mains were carried out:—

	yards 6 ins.	yards 4 ins.	yards 3 ins.
Park Hall Estate	—	—	349
Peafield Lane Estate	—	—	100
Brookside Avenue	—	—	191
Leeming Park	—	—	170
New Mill Lane	—	133	—
Totals	—	133	810

The average total consumption of water	per head	per day
was as follows ;	1962	1963
Domestic ..	27.48	29.58
Trade ..	3.52	3.42
Total gallons per head per day	31.00	33.00

The domestic consumption of water per head per day shows an increase on the 1962 figure of 2.2 gallons and will in the opinion of your Health Department continue to rise slightly over the years until all houses have been provided with baths and a constant supply of hot water.

Particulars of the number of dwellinghouses and the number of the population served from public water mains :—

	HOUSES NO.	PER CENT.	POPULATION NO.	PER CENT.
(a) Direct to houses	6,826	99.99	21,686	99.99
(b) By means of standpipes	Nil		Nil	

There are only 4 dwellings in the district without public supply, and these have piped spring water which has always been sufficient and of satisfactory bacteriological purity.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mansfield Woodhouse Area :—

With the exception of 547 properties which drain into Mansfield Corporation Works the remainder of the area is served by the Council's own works. The rapidly increasing population and the increased daily consumption per head of water has resulted in a decision to undertake a scheme of major improvements designed to deal with these problems and also that of obnoxious odours emanating from the sludge drying beds and which affect the houses which have unfortunately been erected immediately adjoining the boundary of the works.

This scheme was completed in August, 1964.

Forest Town Area :-

This area is drained into a joint scheme with disposal works at Edwinstowe in the Southwell Rural District Area. The number of properties connected thereto was 1,949 at the end of the year, an increase of 9.

Housing development now taking place or envisaged in this area necessitated the preparation of a "Forest Town Storm Water Relief Scheme" unforeseen difficulties delayed Ministry approval and the invitation of tenders.

Pleasley Vale Area :-

A private company owning large factory premises and dwellings in this area have provided a small sewage treatment plant and the provision of modern amenities including internal waterclosets in lieu of pail closets and connecting all drainage to the company's main sewer at the twelve remaining houses was commenced during the year. Assistance in the form of Discretionary Grants is being given by the Council.

The following new sewers were laid during the year in connection with the development of private estates.

	Foul Sewer	Surface Water Sewer	
	6 ins.	9 ins.	6 ins.
Peafield Lane Estate	472 yards	534 yards	—
Park Hall Estate	336 yards	336 yards	—
Leeming Park	203 yards	—	—
Brookside Avenue	163 yards	—	130 yards
Totals	1,174 yards	870 yards	130 yards

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection and disposal of salvage and refuse is carried out under the control of your Health Department using two rear loading fore and aft tipper freighters together with trailers for the collection of salvage. Farms and outlying premises not reached by made-up roads are collected by a 7 cubic yard side-loading vehicle purchased in 1954.

It is at all times the policy of the department to maintain a weekly collection but the constantly expanding housing development, periodic shortage of labour due to sickness and vagaries in weather conditions all have a direct and adverse effect and during the winter months this ideal is not possible.

The Council have wisely provided for the future disposal of refuse by controlled tipping by purchasing two disused quarries and a further purchase is contemplated. These sites will suffice the needs of the district for many years and will eventually provide a valuable open space or site for industry. In addition a site in the Forest Town area which is rented is being levelled and part has been brought under cultivation produced an excellent crop of barley.

It is pleasing to be able to report that for the second year since 1953 it has not been necessary to institute proceedings under Section 76 of the Public Health Act, 1936, against persons for sorting over and disturbing tipped material.

Salvage, once a war-time expedient, has now become an integral part of the Council's public cleansing service. Markets for additional items of salvage are continually being sought and the income derived from sales reduces the overall cost of the service charged to the General Rate Fund. During the year ended 31st March, 1964, sales amounted approximately to £1,932.

The following details of the salvage activities are given :—

Salvage sales for the previous ten years ;—

1953-4	£249	1956-7	£1,114	1959-60	£1901
1954-5	£775	1957-8	£1,359	1960-61	£1893
1955-6	£1,444	1958-9	£1307	1961-62	£2100
				1962-63	£1930

Sales for the year ended 31st March, 1964 :—

Article	Weight	Tons	C.Q.	lbs.	Value	£	s.	d.
Mixed Wastepaper		100	14	1 15	780	11	3	
Newspapers		47	3	2 23	389	5	6	
Containers		57	5	1 0	543	19	10	
Textiles		7	7	2 5	76	11	10	
Scrap Iron and Steel		10	8	1 26	46	18	1	
Copper and Brass			6	0 0	25	4	0	
Aluminium			8	0 21	22	18	6	
Lead			7	1 21	22	6	3	
Scrap Tins and Light Iron		24	0	0 0	24	0	0	
Total		248	0	3 27	£1931	15	3	

INCENTIVE BONUS SCHEME.

The sum of £594 was shared amongst all workmen concerned with the collection and baling of salvage.

The following costs of these services have been taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Accounts :—

EXPENDITURE,

	Collection £	Disposal £
Wages, sick and holiday pay and salvage bonus	9,530	54
Superannuation	211	2
National Health Insurance	456	3
Administration	315	152
Transport	3422	—
Tip Levelling	—	604
Depot Charges	500	—
Establishment	122	—
Tip Rent	—	52
Tip Fencing and Spraying	—	72
Rates	—	42
Trailer Licences and Insurance	91	—
Miscellaneous	39	—
Stores	20	—
Tools, Equipment and Repairs	5	—
Purchase of Tipping Site	—	1335
	<u>£14,711</u>	<u>£2316</u>

Total Expenditure .. £17,027

INCOME.

House Refuse Removal	11
Tip Rent, Sills' Quarry	100
Sales of Salvage	1922
Total Income	£2033

Cost charged to General Rate Fund £14,994

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

No measurement of atmospheric pollution is undertaken by the Council.

DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL.

The Urban District is situated more or less in the centre of the Nottinghamshire coal-field and a large proportion of the adult male population are employed in the mining industry and are in receipt of concessionary coal. The Urban District is included in a "Black Area" as defined by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and there is little doubt that there is an abnormally high degree of atmospheric pollution solely due to the domestic use of bituminous coal on open fires.

Pollution from industrial chimneys is negligible since all existing plants are capable of being operated smokelessly either being oil-fired or—where solid bituminous fuel is burned—being fitted with mechanical stokers.

Between the date of operation of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and 1962, no attempt was made to establish Smoke Control Areas within the District mainly due the hope that the question of adequate compensation for the loss of concessionary coal to all colliery workers likely to be affected by any such proposals could be resolved. In 1962 an agreement was reached at National level between the National Coal Board and the trade unions whereby the majority of such persons would, in smoke control areas, be entitled to receive solid smokeless fuel or cash payments instead of coal and the Minister hoped that this would remove any further obstacles in this respect. It was thought from knowledge of the trend of public opinion in this area that this view was rather optimistic and it was decided that in the case of this particular Urban District no phased programme would be submitted at this stage in relation to the planning or execution of a domestic smoke control programme. It was agreed, however, that a survey be commenced of a pilot area of mixed local authority and privately owned properties in the East Ward and some 164 dwellings had been surveyed towards the end of the year.

It would appear at the present time both from the experience of neighbouring authorities and also from our own experiences here where a large Coal Industry Housing Association Estate is smokeless by virtue of individual tenancy agreements, that there are still many points which require clarification and many prejudices and objections which must be overcome. There is certainly a pressing need for an adequate assurance from the manufacturers as to the availability of the several solid smokeless fuels particularly the cheaper gas cokes ; a possible need for further research into the economic aspects of establishing Smoke Control Areas with all

their many ramifications e.g., potential hardship to pensioners and persons on fixed incomes ; a need for further education of the general public in the use of both fuels and appliances and perhaps of prime importance a need for a wider understanding on a National level of the need for domestic smoke control.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE CONTROL. CHIMNEY HEIGHTS.

All plans submitted in accordance with building byelaws and which show proposals to erect a chimney are examined by this Department and on two occasions during the year it was found necessary to draw attention to inadequate chimney heights.

PRIOR APPROVAL OF BOILER PLANT.

One application for the prior approval of a proposed boiler installation was received and approved during the year.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Numerous smoke observations were made during the year and no contraventions of the Act and Regulations were noted.

Rodent Control—Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Council provide an efficient rodent control service in the District this service is available free of charge to the occupiers of residential property but a charge to cover the cost of labour and materials is made in respect of business premises and agricultural property.

The following statistics give some indication of the work done during the year and once again reflect credit upon Mr. A. E. Ramsdale the Council's Rodent Operator:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business	Agri-cultural
Number in District ...	20	6845	357	20
Number Inspected ...	20	714	206	20
Number infested by :				
Common Rat : Major ...	—	—	—	1
Minor ...	3	70	11	—
Ship Rat : Major ...	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major ...	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	6	14	5	—
Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	47	882	241	22
Number of infested properties treated ...	9	84	16	1
Number of treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	9	84	17	1
Number of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	....
Number of 'Block' control schemes ...	—	—	—	....

Some evidence of rat infestation of the main sewerage system serving the Forest Town Area was noted at the time of the Annual Test Baiting Operation when "takes" were recorded in nine manholes of the forty-four test baited. These nine manholes were all within the Sherwood Hall—Pump Hollow Estate Area and the results of the subsequent treatment confirmed that the infestation was indeed localised in that Area. A second maintenance treatment of the same Area carried out six months later failed to reveal any further infestation whatsoever.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

NOTICES

Informal Notices served	...	...	335
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	273
Statutory Notices served	...	...	83
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	82
Notices of "Council's Intention to Execute Works of Maintenance to Public Sewers" served			97
Letters sent out	...	...	479

SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Complaints investigated	...	...	244
Inspections and re-inspections made for			
Housing defects	...	...	1021
Dustbins	...	...	206
Public Sewers and Drains	...	...	412
Rent Act	...	...	21
Unfit Houses	...	...	23
Improvement Grants	...	...	457
Offensive Trades	...	...	61
Infectious Diseases	...	...	3
Slaughterhouse visits for meat inspection		Daily	
Food hygiene and food inspection	...	...	238
Personal interview with owners and tradesmen			160
Visits in connection with public cleansing & salvage			1339
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	119
Rodent control surveys and inspections	...	...	106
Petroleum storage inspections	...	...	53
Moveable dwellings	...	...	42
Insect pests and vermin	...	...	40
Shops Acts inspections	...	...	136
Factories and outworkers	...	...	62
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	444

SUMMARY of IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 & HOUSING ACT 1957

	Informal Action	Statutory Action	Total
Accumulations removed	2	—	2
Drains cleansed	19	13	32
Drains repaired	16	4	20
Private Sewers cleansed	1	1	2
Public sewers repaired	1	23	24
Bath Waste pipes repaired	3	—	3
Sink waste-pipes repaired or renewed	5	2	7
Watercloset cisterns repaired	26	1	27
Watercloset cone renewed	30	8	38
Watercloset pedestals renewed	25	8	33
Watercloset seats renewed	13	9	22
Watercloset structures repaired	22	5	27
Watercloset cleansed	2	3	5
Dustbins provided	100	9	109
Floors repaired or renewed	15	—	15
Wall plaster repaired	29	—	29
Ceilings repaired or renewed	14	1	15
Doors repaired or renewed	13	1	14
Windows repaired or renewed	34	4	38
Staircases repaired	—	—	—
Fireplaces and ranges repaired or renewed	15	—	15
Flues repaired	1	—	1
Chimney Stacks re-pointed	16	—	16
Chimney pots renewed	14	1	15
Washing accommodation repaired	3	—	3
Hot water systems repaired	4	—	4
Sinks re-set or renewed	6	—	6
Foodstores repaired	3	—	3
Coalstores repaired or re-built	7	—	7
Rising damp remedied	3	—	3
Walls rendered weatherproof	45	—	45
Roofs repaired	74	7	81
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	20	6	26
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	24	8	32
Yard paving repaired	7	—	7
Passage paving repaired	2	—	2
Dangerous walls re-built	4	—	4
Miscellaneous items	11	—	11

In addition to the above, 101 Dustbins were supplied to Council Houses and 102 public sewers serving 559 houses were cleansed by the Council.

SUMMARY OF FORMAL NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Statute	Number of Notices					
	Brought forward from 1962	Served during 1963	Complied with during 1963 by Owner	Complied with during 1963 in Default	Total complied with 1963 & 1964	Carried forward to 1964
Public Health Act 1936						
Section 39—Repair or provision of drainage appliances	1	20	19	—	19	2
Section 45—Repair of waterclosets ..	—	16	15	—	15	1
Section 56—Paving of yards and passages ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Section 75—Provision of dustbins ..	1	14	14	1	15	—
Section 93—Abatement of nuisances	5	8	9	—	9	4
Housing Act 1957.						
Section 9—General Repair	—	1	1	—	<u>1</u>	—
Factory Act 1961 Sec. 7						
San. Accom. Regs 1938	—	2	2	—	2	—
Notts. County Council Act 1951.						
Section 10—Cleansing of drains and waterclosets ...	—	21	15	6	21	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 24. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT 1951. SECTION 99.

Maintenance of Public Sewers.

97 notices of the Council's intention to execute maintenance works to 24 public sewers serving 164 houses were served during the year. In every case the expenses incurred by the Council in carrying out the various works were recovered from the owners of the several houses involved.

The expenses of the Council incurred in carrying out works in compliance with the notices shown in the above table as done in default were recovered from the persons on whom the notices were served.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN AND INSECT PESTS.

The following table records the types of insect pest encountered by the Department during the year :-

Vermin and Pest	Council Houses	Other Houses	Disinfested by Council	Disinfested by Occupier
Ants	15	26	—	41
Bed Bugs	—	8	8	—
Cockroaches	4	17	3	18
Fleas	—	1	1	—
Earwigs	—	—	1	1
Furniture Beetle	—	2	—	2
House Fly	4	32	—	36
Larder Beetle	—	2	—	2
Wasps	—	3	3	—
Red Spider Mite	5	—	5	—

The Department continued its policy of keeping in touch with the latest developments in the field of insect control and the most “up-to-date” insecticides available on the market are kept in stock. In cases where members of the public prefer to carry out treatments themselves insecticides are supplied by the Department together with detailed instructions for dealing with the particular insect pest.

No complaints were received of mosquitoes but all potential breeding grounds were surveyed and no evidence was found of any infestation by the two species previously recorded in this District in 1958.

Regular treatments have been undertaken throughout the year at the Council's refuse tips to combat any possible nuisance from flies and crickets.

SWIMMING BATH.

An open-air lido comprising a paddlers pool, learners pool and swimming pool provided by a Colliery Welfare Committee in a neighbouring Authority's area is situated in the East Ward.

A policy of continual improvement has been adopted and in addition to the improvement of the area surrounding the pools the construction of a diving pool was commenced during the year.

Mains water is used for filling the system which contains about 95,000 gallons and the plant at present provides for a complete change every six hours, when it is enlarged to accommodate the new diving pool this period will be reduced to four hours. Treatment consists of filtration, chlorination, aeration and stabilisation of the pH value, in addition the water is heated to about 40 Fahrenheit above average atmospheric temperature.

Daily records of free chlorine content and pH value of the water are kept, these empirical tests check the efficiency of the plant.

Eight samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service showed that on one occasion during a heat wave the plant was not coping with the large number of users and chlorination was increased.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The three watercourses in the district all receive sewage works effluent and samples submitted for bacteriological examination showed the water to be free from organisms of the salmonellae and shigellae groups.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine schools in the district, five of which are of post-war construction.

Inspection of sanitary accommodation did not reveal matters requiring official action.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Further development of the one residential caravan site established within the Urban District during 1961 and licensed under the above Act continued during the year and at 31st December, 52 vans were stationed and occupied on the site which will eventually accommodate a maximum of 71. Trees, shrubs and garden features have been provided and an additional toilet block was completed. The site is equipped with its own small-scale sewage disposal plant, has its own site shop and in most instances there is a supply of electric power to each van.

There was one application during the year for a licence authorising the siting of an individual caravan, this application was granted for a period of twelve months.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Inspections under this Act are recorded as visits for some other purpose. No contraventions were observed during the year.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

The Council issued 26 Licences authorising the storage of 47,600 gallons of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One factory in the District carries on the trades of gut scraper, fat and tallow melter and extractor. The production of organic feeding stuff and fertilizers and the separation of any inedible oils and fats from the waste parts of animal carcasses necessitates the rendering of the waste materials by steam heating and the gasses from this process can cause serious nuisance to the residents of the neighbourhood unless some form of control is exercised.

Your Department have continued to keep these premises under constant surveillance and while the firm concerned has made every effort to minimise the emission of effluvia and have at all times co-operated in the fullest possible way with the Officers of your Department they have not yet been able to complete their plans for the renewal of the plant as this is tied up with other proposals for development of part of this site for other purposes.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Under the provisions of this Act the following Licences were issued :—

14 Licences authorising the slaughter or stunning of all food animals.

1 Licence authorising the slaughter or stunning of all animals with the exception that cattle only be slaughtered or stunned whilst under the supervision of a person not subject to this restriction.

Licences do not authorise the slaughter of horses and specify that a mechanically operated captive bolt slaughtering instrument or electrothaler be used.

THE PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

Two Licences to keep a "Pet Shop" have been issued during the year. Regular inspections of both premises have been made and no contraventions of the Licence have been noted.

THE RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are no premises in the District requiring registration under this Act. Premises where articles of furniture are reconditioned have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951, Section 155

The Council operate byelaws for securing the cleanliness of establishments registered as hairdressers or barbers.

One application for registration of a ladies hairdressers was received and approved during the year.

There are 15 ladies and 6 gentlemens hairdressing establishments registered under this Section.

HOUSING.

NEW PROPERTIES.

COMPLETED DURING 1963.

(a) By Local Authority	...	26 Flats
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	120
(c) By Housing Associations	...	136

UNDER CONSTRUCTION at 31-12-63.

(a) By Local Authority	...	Nil
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	137
(c) By Housing Associations	...	Nil

OLD HOUSES.

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED OR DEMOLISHED.

The following details give a record of action taken during the year in respect of individual houses incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense and dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957.

Demolition Orders made, Section 17 (1)	2
Closing Orders made, Section 17 (1)	Nil
Closing Orders made, Section 16 (4)	Nil
Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 17(1)	2
Houses Demolished as a result of informal procedure	1
Families rehoused	3
Persons rehoused	7
Closing Orders still in operation	10
Unfit houses in temporary use	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

After informal action by local authority	321
--	-----

After formal notice under Public Health Act, 1936

(a) by owner	...	..	62
(b) by local authority	..	..	127

After formal notice under Housing Act	1
---------------------------------------	---

RENT ACT, 1957.

This Act, like those it has replaced, is already beginning to fall into disuse and intervention by the Local Authority is required less and less. This intervention is only required where the landlord and tenant have failed to reach agreement in the matter of repair or where either the landlord or tenant require impartial evidence, in the form of a Certificate, as to the remedying of defects.

The assumption is, that in return for an increased rent, a satisfactory standard of repair and decoration has been obtained. It is to be hoped that this standard will be maintained. Where a landlord fails to fulfil his obligations in this respect, an agrieved tenant of a controlled house can at any time, as a first step, serve a Form G being a "Notice by Tenant to Landlord of Defects of Repair" and by implementing the full procedure of the Act secure either the repair of the house or a reduction of rent.

Details of action taken during the year are as follows :—

One Certificate of Disrepair issued under the 1954 Act was still in force 31st December, 1963 by virtue of Section 26(2) and Schedule 7 Paragraph 3 (I) of the 1957 Act.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Number of applications for certificates	8
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of decisions to issue certificates—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	7
(b) in respect of all defects	1
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	7
Number of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the 1st Schedule	Nil
Number of certificates issued	1

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES.

Applications for cancellation of certificates	Nil
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
Decision to cancel in spite of tenants objection	Nil
Certificates cancelled by local authority	Nil
Certificates in operation at 31st December, 1963	8

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES AS TO THE REMEDYING OF DEFECTS.

Applications by tenants	1
Number granted	1
Number refused	Nil
Applications by landlords	4
Number granted	4
Number refused	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

THE HOUSING ACT, 1961.

STANDARD GRANT SCHEME.

This scheme provides for the payment by local authorities of “Standard Grants” in respect of the improvement of houses by the provision of the following standard amenities :—

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom,
- (b) a wash-hand basin.
- (c) a hot water supply to bath, wash-hand basin & sink
- (d) a watercloset within the dwelling.
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

The procedure for applications is simple, and estimates are not required as the payment of grant is based on the actual cost of the work as shown on the builder’s invoice.

The following details are given of the operation of the Act during 1963 :—

Applications considered	...	46
Approved	...	39
Deferred	....	Nil
Withdrawn	....	4
Disqualified	....	3
Certificates of Completion issued	....	25
Amenities provided.		
(a) Fixed bath	....	16
(b) Wash-hand basin	....	21
(c) Hot water supply	...	17
(d) Internal Watercloset	...	24
(e) Food Storage facilities	....	4
Maximum grant involved	....	£2,730
Actual grant paid	...	£2,109 12s. 3d.

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Discretionary Grant Scheme.

This scheme provides for the modernisation of houses by carrying out more extensive works than are covered by standard grants or by the conversion into flats or separate dwellings of large houses too big, for a single family under present conditions.

One application was considered and approved during the year.

COUNCIL HOUSES.

The following information and the table on the following page has been supplied by Mr. L.H. Fletcher, Housing Manager

Number of families granted the tenancy of a Council dwelling during the year.

(a)	living in rooms	...	23
(b)	tenants of a house		
	(i) ordinary selections	....	9
	(ii) re-housed from unfit dwellings		3
(c)	elderly persons	...	51

The number of applicants on the lists as at the 31st, December, 1963, is as follows :—

(a)	living in rooms	...	117
(b)	tenants of houses	...	248
(c)	older persons bungalows	....	207

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Houses—Position as at 31-12-63 (Schemes commenced and number completed)

	HOUSES				OLD PERSONS			FLAT- BUNGALOWS		FLATS		TOTAL
	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	I	Pre-	3	2	
	Beds	Beds	Beds	Bed	Bed	Beds	Beds	Bed	Fabs	Alum.	Beds	
PRE-WAR												
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE												
BUTT LANE	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
SLANT LANE	—	160	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182
OXCLOSE LANE	24	120	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173
FOREST TOWN.												
CLIPSTONE ROAD.	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
GEORGE STREET	—	10	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
									TOTAL	PRE-WAR		536
POST WAR												
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE												
OXCLOSE LANE	—	32	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
COX'S LANE	—	584	72	50	—	—	—	—	20	25	5	780
PARK ROAD	—	—	—	44	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
SLANT LANE	—	—	—	12	20	4	—	25	—	—	—	36
VALE COURT, VALE ROAD	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26
FOREST TOWN.												
GEORGE STREET	—	100	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	140
PUMP HOLLOW	—	106	20	16	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	160
CLIPSTONE CAMP	—	34	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
									TOTAL	POST-WAR		1282

TOTAL—MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE 1404
TOTAL—FOREST TOWN ... 414

Shop Premises 10

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district and all carcasses slaughtered are inspected before removal to shops and factories is permitted, the whole of the meat and offal condemned is destroyed by conversion into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

The following food animals were slaughtered and inspected —

Beasts	..	1798
Sheep	..	6181
Pigs	..	2580
Calves	..	90

details are given in the following tables :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	1679	119	90	6181	2580
Number Inspected ...	1679	119	90	6181	2580
Number Sound ...	1256	84	86	6143	1461
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses					
Condemned ...	1	—	3	5	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	396	34	1	33	1021
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	23.65	28.57	4.44	0.60	39.69
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses					
condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	95
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	3.68
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	26	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refriger- ation ...	7	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

The following table shows the diseases for which carcasses and offal were condemned together with the weight thereof in lbs.

CARCASES WITH OFFAL

Disease	Beasts	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Emaciation with Oedema (2 carcasses)	286	128	—	—
Emaciation associated with rickets ...	—	58	—	—
Immaturity (3 carcasses)	—	—	—	109
Hydraemia (4 carcasses) ...	—	—	179	—
Fevered ...	—	—	60	—
Gangrenous Pneumonia ...	—	125	—	—

PART CARCASES AND OFFAL

Fasciola Hepatica	2582	—	14	—
Cirrhosis	280	611	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis	848	—	—	—
Echinococcus	124	—	—	—
Other parasitic infections ...	26	—	4	—
Abscesses	1565	64	6	40
Pleurisy, Pericarditis and Peritonitis	702	385	10	—
Pneumonia	20	1030	15	2
Mastitis	80	—	4	—
Nephritis ...	—	2	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	1142	—	—
Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis...	398	—	—	—
Bacterial Necrosis	—	6	—	—
Congestion	—	227	4	—
Contamination	120	—	4	—
Adhesions ...	36	—	—	—
Emphysema ...	30	—	—	—
Arthritis ...	—	15	—	2
Hydronephrosis ...	—	2	—	—
Telangiectasis ...	214	—	—	—
Tumours ...	32	—	—	—
Injury and Bruising	36	—	10	—
Miscellaneous Conditions ...	26	—	9	—

Total Weights 7119 3484 80 44

Grand Total 10,727 lbs.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

	Premises in District	Premises outside District
No. of registered Distributors of Milk on register at 1-1-63	41	4
No. of Distributors registered during the year	8	—
No. of Distributors ceased during the year	6	—
No. of Distributors of milk on register 31-12-63	43	4
No. of Registered Dairies	Nil	
No. of dairy farmers in District registered by the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries	6	
No. of farmers licensed to produce :—		
Tuberculin tested milk	6	
No. of attested herds	6	
No. of dairy farmers who are also retail distributors of milk	Nil	
No. of inspections of milkshops	17	

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

In accordance with the above Regulations licences for the sale of designated milks are now issued by the Nottinghamshire County Council being the Food and Drugs Authority for this District.

Details of samples taken by the County Council during the year are as follows ;—	Pasteurised	Sterilised
Samples taken and submitted to prescribed tests	28	16
Samples unsatisfactory	1	—

Appropriate action was taken in respect of this sample failure.

FOOD PREMISES

Type	No. of premises	Inspection of premises
Butchers Shops	14	42
Butchers' preparation rooms	7	19
Ice-Cream Retailers	69	34
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	—	—
Fish Fryers	9	26
Fishmongers	1	5
Bakehouses	2	69
Milkshops	51	17x
Canteens	8	5
Restaurant Kitchens	1	8
Schools Meals Kitchen	6	12
Public Houses	14	19
Licensed Clubs	4	5
Confectioners	2	18
Grocers, General Dealers	79	40
Slaughterhouses	2	Daily
Cafes	1	8
Greengrocers	11	19

x Inspection of the majority of these premises are recorded as visits for some other purpose.

Food Hygiene.

Your Department has endeavoured to carry out constant routine inspections throughout the year of all food premises within the Urban District and also of mobile shops trading in the area.

It is again pleasing to be able to record that the general standard of hygiene both of the premises and the personnel employed in the various food trades continues to increase. Greater use of suitable head covering by female employees particularly of the larger multiple stores has been noted although it is regrettable that this has not yet become an established practice in the smaller establishments. Many more refrigerated counters have been installed and many shop-keepers are now adopting the practice of totally excluding customers dogs from their premises.

What few contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, that have been discovered during the year were all dealt with by informal action and details of works carried out in this manner are presented in the following table :—

Regulation	No. of Contraventions
8 Protection from contamination	6
9 (e) Use of Tobacco in food room	2
16 (1) Wash-Hand Basins Provided	2
16 (2) Hot water supply to Wash-hand basin	2
19 (1) (a) Sinks Provided	1
23 (1) (a) Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	1

ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples.

During the year 3 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to this form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The following table gives the results of these tests.

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	3
2	2½ to 4 hours	—
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
	Total	3

Samples placed in grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and samples placed in grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory. This interpretation of the results is subject to the Ministry of Health's suggestion that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples, and it is suggested that over a period 50% of a vendor's samples should be grade 1, 80% grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% grade 3 and none should be grade 4.

WATER ICES.

During the year three samples of water ice were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. The products are subjected to tests similar to those applied to mains water and the results are interpreted on similar lines. All three samples were reported to be highly satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Samples.

The Nottinghamshire County Council are the sampling authority for this district and the following particulars have been supplied by Mr. T. L. E. Gregory, Chief Inspector.

100 food samples were taken, 99 of which were genuine.

The table on the following page gives full details of the foods sampled.

SAMPLES OBTAINED IN THE DISTRICT DURING YEAR.

Article	No. Obtained	No. Genuine	No. Adulterated or irregular
Apricot	1	1	—
Baking Powder	1	1	—
Bilberry Pie Filling	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Jam	1	1	—
Broken Chocolate	1	1	—
Casserole of Steak	1	—	1
Cheese	2	2	—
Cherry Pastilles	1	1	—
Chocolate Block	1	1	—
Chocolate Macaroons	1	1	—
Chopped Picalilli	1	1	—
Chopped Pork	1	1	—
Christmas Pudding	1	1	—
Condiment	1	1	—
Cough Drops	1	1	—
Cough Medicine	1	1	—
Crab	1	1	—
Dehydrated Brussel Sprouts	1	1	—
English Butter	1	1	—
Fig Bar	1	1	—
Garden Peas	1	1	—
Grapes	1	1	—
Grape-fruit Segments	1	1	—
Home Bread Mix	1	1	—
Honey Mixture	1	1	—
Ice Pops	1	1	—
Lemonade Powder	1	1	—
Liquid Apples	1	1	—
Margerine	2	2	—
Meat Pies	2	2	—
Milk	53	53	—
Milk Shake Syrup	1	1	—
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Orange Squash	1	1	—
Peaches (fresh)	1	1	—
Pork Sausage	4	4	—
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	1	—
Raspberry Jellies	1	1	—
Tomatoes (tin)	1	1	—
Tuna Fish	1	1	—
Vinegar	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—
Totals	100	99	1

Factories Act 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	38	48	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	2	2	-	—
Total	41	62	2	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate drainage of floors (S.6)...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	2	—	1	—

3.—OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

4 outworkers were notified in August list as required by Section 110 (j) (c).

